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LOCAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

From the Concord (N. H.) Independent Democrat, February 21, 1867.)

Rev. Edward A. Wilson, of Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York, has prepared a medicine for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, throat and lung affections. The medicine has been successfully used for more than ten years, and has the highest recommendations. The medicine is prepared by Mr. Wilson personally, and it is no humbug. Sold only in Pittsburgh at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh. Send for a pamphlet.

Gelatine! Gelatine!!

Coxe's, Cooper's, Crimson and French, for sale at Clark's, 103 Fifth street.

Bargains in Dry Goods.

Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street, fashionable retail dry goods house, have a new and unsurpassed stock of dress goods, woolen goods, &c., which they offer at the most reasonable prices. Ladies will be sure to find the most desirable bargains in the city in dry goods at the well-known stand of Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street. Call and examine the new styles and purchase the best goods at the smallest cost. Remember the address.

Choice Remedy.

We have just received an invoice of the finest French Brandy. Persons desiring a strictly prime and old article should call at our place.

McCLARAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth st.

"Queen of the Wash Tub."

This is the best washing and cleansing fluid in the world. Indorsed by home families and in demand everywhere. It cleanses in the most perfect manner clothes of all kinds, from the coarsest to the most delicate fabrics; removes stains; is warranted not to rot or discolor the goods, and is invaluable for kitchen use, paint cleaning, dish washing, floor scrubbing, &c. Give it an immediate trial. Sold by grocers generally. Manufactured by the Hess Manufacturing Company. Office No. 156 Wood street.

Pure Potash and Soda Ash.

The very best of the above articles at the lowest price at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond Market and Fifth street.

Laces, Zephyrs, Trimmings, &c.

All new, at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 77 and 79 Market street.

Boquets.

At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

Flavoring Extracts!!

Vanilla, Lemon, &c., at Clark's Drug Store, 103 Fifth street.

Patent Medicines.

For Patent Medicines of all kinds, at the lowest prices in the city, go to

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth st.

New Dry Goods.

12½c buys the best Prints;
12½c buys good Ginghams;
12½c buys good Bed Ticking;
12½c buys good heavy Shirtings;
12½c buys fine 4-4 bleached Cotton;
12½c for the best Muslins in the city;
18½c buys extra good Flannels;
18½c buys good white Flannel;
25 and 31c buys red, white and yellow flannels;
37½ and 50c buys good black Lustre;
37½c buys the best English Merinos;
25c buys the best Scotch Ginghams;
37½, 50 and 62½c buys dress goods, reduced from $1 per yard;
$1 25 and $1 50 buys new Balmorals;
37½ and 50c buys good Table Linen.
Cloakings, cassimeres, tweeds and flannels selling at a tremendous reduction.
$2 buys a $5 buys a good wool long Shawl. Black Center Cashmere Long at a bargain. Quilts, Spreads and Diapers cheap.
New goods and low prices on west corner Market and Fourth streets, No. 69.
GARDNER & STEWART.

For Patent Medicines

Be sure to get them at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, and save money; 85 Market street.

Parlor Stoves,

Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Furnace Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, &c.

Just received at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 77 and 79 Market street.

Effervescing Salts!

Bi-carb Potash, Bi-carb Soda, Sulphite Granules and Citrate of Magnesia, at Clark's Drug Store, 103 Fifth street.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

Go To

Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, for Wolcott's Pain Paint.

The Singer sewing Machine.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either *family use or manufacturing purposes*, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer necessary. Its attachments for *Hemming, braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c.*, are *unsurpassed*, and have been invented and adjusted *especially for this Machine*. Straw & Morton, Agents, corner St., Clair and Penn streets. MWS

Hot Air Furnaces

And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 235 Liberty street. SMW

Pain Paint.

Sold only at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store.

Trunks, Trunks,

At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Boquets.

At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

Handkerchiefs and Gloves.

Just in, at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 77 and 79 Market street.

Wolcott's Pain Paint

Sold wholesale and retail at Fleming's Drug Store.

The Celebrated

Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Twenty-five Gross

Wolcott's Pain Paint just received at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Straw Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimming and Hosiery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

Fine Grates,

Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. SMW

English and Scotch Ales

Always on hand at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.

The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street. ws

The Daily Commercial

A PAPER called *The Republican*, having for its object the repudiation of the National debt, has been started in St. Louis. The paper is decidedly Democratic, and Democrats are expected to come liberally up to its support.

The Alabama Election.

The following dispatch, dated Atlanta, the 19th instant, justifies the hope that the constitution has, after all, been adopted:

It is now confidently believed that the Alabama constitution has after all been ratified. That it has received over eighty thousand votes is certain, and the official vote from various counties show a marked increase over the vote as first reported. When the vote of three counties in which no polls were opened, as also those in which the ballots were destroyed, shall be taken, the constitution will be found ratified.

Under all the circumstances the loyal people of Alabama have achieved a victory without parallel in political annals. I have letters today from various parts of the State, which declare that the rebels, having grown more insolent than ever over the fancied defeat of the constitution, are proscribing and persecuting loyalists with brutal ferocity, and that hundreds of Union people are preparing to leave the State, unless Congress at once places Alabama under the control of the State government which her loyal people have just elected. The condition of affairs there will soon be deplorable in the extreme.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Meeting of Republican County Committee---Delegate Instructed for Grant and Curtis---Death of Dr. H. S. Neff.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, PA., February 11, 1868.

The Republican County Committee met today, and resolved not to call a Convention for the purpose of electing a delegate to Chicago. The Committee proceeded to an election and instructed the successful candidate for Grant and Curtin.

Dr. H. K. Neff, one of our most estimable citizens, and a distinguished physician, having been for several years a surgeon in the army, died here to-day. L.

CINCINNATI.

Boiler Explosion---Democratic Prophecy.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—Kelly & Grimes's chair factory was partially destroyed by a boiler explosion this morning. One or two children were injured by flying missiles.

The Dayton *Ledger* of the 19th, in defining its position, says George H. Pendleton will carry the State of Ohio by 30,000 majority, and he is the only Democrat for whom the State is sure.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868. NO. 138.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago RW

Bill Authorizing to Build Branches.

Establishing Another Insane Asylum.

Mr. Hickman and His Amendments.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1868.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Errett, protecting the sidewalks upon public roads and unincorporated towns, inflicting a penalty for riding or driving thereon.

Enabling venders of sewing machines to sell throughout the State by paying ordinary license fees.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company to extend their road from its terminus, and build branches from any point in Allegheny city to connect with any other roads, and for this purpose shall have all the privileges of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but no right to occupy streets or alleys in Pittsburgh or Allegheny without the consent of councils.

Changing the organization and management of Allegheny prison.

Bills Passed Finally.

Establishing an additional State Insane Asylum for the Northern District, the entire cost not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, one-fourth to be drawn this year.

Providing for the deficit in the Soldiers' Orphans' Department.

Enabling the purchasers of corporate rights by sheriff's sale to reorganize with all privileges.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Word "White."

Nearly the whole time was occupied in a spirited discussion arising out of the amendment offered by Mr. Jones, (Democrat,) of Berks, to a local bill defining the qualifications of the voters for School Directors in Lancaster county. His amendment was to insert the word "white."

Mr. Hickman, (Republican,) of Chester, spoke till the hour of adjournment, charging that the Republican majority of the House had held a caucus, in which they refused to face the music on his recently proposed constitutional amendments, and to smother them. He was afraid of that caucus. It should not bind him. He had never gone into it. He would never sell his principles to any caucus. He charged Mr. Mann, (Republican,) of Potter, with gross inconsistency, with dodging the question, and with glaring injustice. He knew that the Republican majority would murder his amendments, because they were cowards. He gave the Democrats full permission to pitch into them.

He was called to order frequently by the speaker and others, but proceeded with his speech amid much excitement. The previous question was called but not sustained, five or six Republicans voting with the Democrats against calling the previous question.

He (Hickman) appealed to that God who ordered all things that all men should be equal in the exercise of civic government. He would yet live to see these recreant Republicans suffer for their inconsistency and their cowardice. The people would rebuke them on one side or the other. They asserted that the negro was entitled by the laws of God and nature to the elective franchise, but refused to vote for his amendments, because they were miserable dodgers, tricksters and trimmers, who were afraid of losing the next election.

Free Railroad Bill Passed the Senate---Amendments---Passenger Railways---Committee on Anti-Consolidation Movement---Proceedings on Free Railroad Law not in Daily Legislature Record.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 20, 1868.

The Free Railroad bill passed finally in the Senate yesterday by a *unanimous* vote—every Senator voting for it, except two who were absent. The action of the Senate will be communicated to the House to-day, and I presume that body will refuse to concur in the Senate amendments, and, if so, a committee of conference will be appointed. As I wrote several days ago I venture the prediction that the House will finally yield by adopting the Report of the Committee of Conference, which I think will be recommending the House to concur. This will no doubt a little too stringent in one or two particulars, but if found defective it may be amended by subsequent legislation. The amendments offered by Mr. Errett and which were finally adopted I can hardly understand. The one prohibits West Street Passenger Railways from being built under this act. Now, why prohibit capitalists from building West Railways under this law? Will persons who have money invest in building West Railroads unless the enterprise will pay? And will any such investment pay, unless there is a necessity for such a Road? And if there is a necessity—a public necessity, what kind of policy and what kind of consistency is there in demanding a Free Railroad law for the country and compelling capitalists who want to invest their money in a public improvements such as a Street Railway, which is demanded as a public necessity, to go to the Legislature to get a charter to authorize a company to build a Railroad in a city? There is no use to deny the fact that City Passenger Railway Companies that have been incorporated and have built and are now operating their roads in cities are just like other Railroad Companies, and will combine their influence and exert their power to prevent other companies from being incorporated to build Railroads, Street passenger Roads—no matter what necessity there may be for such public improvements—for fear such new roads would interfere with the travel on their own roads and hence decrease their profits. The public demand competition in these things as well as other things. Now that is just why nearly all the Railroad companies in the State have opposed and defeated the passage of a Free Railroad law, and why they will defeat it like it. How then can any good, sound, Free Railroad man object to extending the provisions of that law to Passenger Railway Companies? And yet some kind of a clause will be found to limit the free law, and the other kind prohibited by the same law. Then there is another amendment which Senator Errett had inserted in the bill, which prevents any company organized under this act from building a road through any borough or city unless the municipal authorities first agree that such a road may be built through the limits of such borough or city. The General Railroad law of 1849 provides for and authorizes a railroad company to run through and over any man's farm in the Commonwealth, and in such a way as may be necessary to secure the best location for the road, no matter whether the owner consent or not, for the reason that the public good is paramount to private right. And yet, when a great thoroughfare is to be built, under the Free Railroad law, it may be arrested by the stubborn action of the town council of some little borough or the "kink" in the head of the members of a city council! Yet that restriction is a part of the bill passed by the Senate.

There is a committee here representing Colliers, Liberty, Peebles, Oakland and Pitt townships, Allegheny county, asking the passage of an act to repeal the act of last session under which those townships have become part and parcel of the City of Pittsburgh. The committee is composed of some of the most respectable and active and influential citizens of those Districts, and, from their gentlemanly bearing and candid statements they are creating quite a favorable impression on the minds of members of the House. They are very active and unwearying, and, from present appearances, they will succeed. They allege that if the act of consolidation had been a success they would not have asked the repeal; but that whilst there is nominally a consolidation there is really what amounts to any thing—that these districts do not give such a population to the City of Pittsburgh as would, in any good degree, counterbalance the expense and inconvenience experienced by the citizens of these rural districts in consequence of such consolidation.

I find, upon examination of the *Legislative Record*, that the proceedings of the Senate on the Free Railroad Law, on the 19th inst., are not yet published. On page 231 the bill in full is printed, and it then winds up its record of the proceedings as follows: "The amendment of Mr. Landon was agreed to."

"*The bill, as amended being again before the Senate, various amendments were prepared and debated on by Messrs. Errett, Coleman, White, Lowry, Scofield, Ridgway, and others. The proceedings in full will appear hereafter.*" Now, this was on Wednesday, February 19th, and up to this date—eight days after—there are no proceedings of those amendments and the yeas and nays to be found in the *Record*. Why is this? What kind of a *Record* is it that disposes of proceedings in that way? I know it is customary to defer the publication of long speeches that may be made upon questions before the Senate and House until the close of the session; but I never knew that such proceedings as those referred to, when amendments were proposed and voted on, and the yeas and nays were called, could be held over for the appendix and published about the last of next June. I do not think that it is in accordance with the terms of the contract entered into for the publication of a *Daily Record*.

JUNIUS.

THE WAR OFFICE.

SECRETARY STANTON REMOVED.

Gen. Lorenzo Thomas His Successor.

Meeting Between Stanton and Thomas.

Stanton Says He Will Not Yield.

Gen. Thomas Says He Will Carry Out the President's Order.

The President's Object to Test the Civil Tenure Act.

Action of Congress in the Premises.

Impeachment Claimed to be Certain

Great Excitement in Washington.

Gen. Thomas to be Arrested To-Day.

Stanton's Proposed Resignation.

Gen. Sherman's Letter to the President Thereon.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1868.

The determination expressed by the President a few days since to again remove Secretary Stanton was unexpectedly fulfilled to-day by his notifying the Senate about two P. M., that he had appointed Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary of War *ad interim*. The fact caused great excitement throughout the city. The first intimation which Mr. Stanton had of his second suspension from office was at noon. General Thomas entered his room and presented the President's order.

A good natured conversation ensued, during which Mr. Stanton said to General Thomas, "Do you want me to vacate at once."

General Thomas replied, "Oh no! I have notified the President of my acceptance of the office; you can get your private papers together and turn over the Department to me, say to-morrow morning."

General Thomas says that he understood Stanton to acquiesce in this, but the latter's friends maintain that he has no intention whatever of yielding to Thomas, except it be to superior force. This will probably prove to-morrow to be true. General Thomas stated to-night that the President's order to him was a military one, and that he should certainly carry it out.

But to return to the Senate. As the appointment of an officer *ad interim* does not, under the old law, require the confirmation of the Senate, and as the civil tenure law declares that the Senate, when in session, must sustain the President before any removal can actually be carried out, the particular point of the President informing that body of this change was not apparent in the general discussion of the event in and out of the Congressional circle. The President's friends, however, answer the inquiry by declaring that Mr. Johnson pursues this course to test the validity of the civil tenure law in the courts.

The Senate went into executive session soon after the President's message came in, and has at this writing been in secret session five hours, discussing the assumption of the President that he can remove Stanton without the concurrence of the Senate. An informal committee was to be appointed, which included Thayer, Conness and Cameron, to wait on Secretary Stanton, and request him to remain in office. This duty they performed between three and four o'clock this afternoon and received an answer from Mr. Stanton which is understood to be a compliance with their request. They also waited on Gen. Grant and informed him of the situation, but no definite reply was received from him.

The Committee returned to the Senate, where several propositions were under discussion—one to return the message to the President and inform him that the Senate did not recognize the validity of the change in the War Department, was debated. Another resolution was proposed to inform the President that in removing Mr. Stanton without having first received the assent of the Senate he had violated the Civil Tenure law, and that the change was therefore null and void. The debate was exciting, Senators Fessenden, Morton and Conkling sustaining this proposition, and Senators Doolittle, Hendricks and Dixon opposing it.

At 5:30 P. M., Secretary Stanton sent a message to the House of Representatives simply stating that he had received from the hands of Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas an order from the President appointing the latter Secretary *ad interim*, and directing Mr. Stanton to turn over all the records and books of the Department to Gen. Thomas. Mr. Stanton merely sent official copies of the order, and does not indicate any action on his part. After the Secretary's letter and the President's orders had been read, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to refer the correspondence to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Boutwell moved to amend, with leave to report at any time, which was accepted, and the motion agreed to without further debate.

Though an excited feeling was visible in the House, subsequently a motion was made to devote Saturday to business instead of speech-making, owing, it was stated, to the necessity just presented by the Secretary of War's letter.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, just as the motion was put cried out, "All of the impeachers will now vote for the motion." All of the Republican members then voted for it.

After the House adjourned a good many members declared in conversation that impeachment was a certainty, and that the Reconstruction Committee would vote for it at their meeting to-morrow. They based their belief on the ground that the President had certainly violated the civil tenure law.

It is needless perhaps to add that with the city unusually full of visitors, and the hotels crowded with Democratic politicians, an unusual degree of excitement prevails.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate, stating that on the 12th of August last, under the authority vested in him by the Constitution of the United States, he suspended Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and by the same authority, he had removed Stanton and appointed in his place *ad interim*, Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas. The President inclosed the communication sent to Messrs. Stanton and Thomas.

The Speaker laid before the House to-day the following correspondence:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1868.

SIR:—General Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives. Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1868.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major General L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your charge. Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Washington, D. C.

Senators Thayer, Cameron, Chandler and Cattell this afternoon had an interview with Mr. Stanton, and expressed to him the desire that he would not surrender his post in obedience to the order of the President until the Senate should act upon the matter, which Stanton indicated compliance with their wish. It is not true, therefore, as reported this evening, that Stanton made no objection to Adjutant General Thomas's entering upon the duties of Secretary of War. It is true, however, that Gen. Thomas received a respectful but not satisfactory reply.

The Senators above named, after leaving Stanton, had an interview with Grant, and left him their conversation with Stanton, and suggesting their views as to what his conduct should be in the premises. About an hour after the Senators parted with Stanton, the latter sent to the House a copy of the letter addressed to him by the President, which was read and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The Committee will have a meeting to-morrow, to consider this as well as the subject of impeachment proposed by Representative Covode.

The Senate, a few minutes after two o'clock, went into Executive session, and continued seven hours. The matter of the removal was fully discussed, and with much spirit, in secret session. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, for which Mr. Wilson moved a substitute, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Senate have received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant General of the Army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office.

This substitute was agreed to without a division. The injunction of secrecy was removed from it, and copies of the resolution ordered to be communicated to the President, Secretary of War and Adjutant General Thomas. Many persons were attracted to the vicinity of the Senate to-night, but were prevented from entering the galleries. The subject of the removal of Stanton and other matters connected with it afford the prominent feature of comment everywhere to-night.

NEW YORK, February 21.—A special to the *Post* says: Soon after the Senate went into executive session a committee, consisting of Senators Cameron, Chandler, Cattell, and Thayer, proceeded to the War Office, and informed Mr. Stanton that, pending any action, it was the desire of the Senate that Stanton retain the office, and disregard any orders from the President to the contrary. The committee also waited upon General Grant and had an interview with him. They express themselves entirely satisfied with Grant's position regarding this matter.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21—10 P. M.

General Grant and his family are at the theater to-night, which disposes of a good many rumors that he is conferring with officials regarding the situation.

At ten P. M., to-night, Mr. Stanton still retained possession of the War Department. He was in his room, surrounded by a few friends, and expressed his determination to hold on. During the evening he received letters from Senators Howard, Wilson and Sumner, begging him to hold on.

LATER.

The Senate continued the discussion in Executive session until nine thirty P. M., when a vote was reached, and a resolution was passed to be communicated to the President, declaring that the removal of Secretary Stanton and the appointment of General Thomas without the consent of the Senate, was a violation of law. The injunction of secrecy was removed from this particular proposition, when the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Stanton was notified of this to-night, and declared his intention to hold on. It is now believed that the matter will be decided by the courts on application for a *quo warranto* in the District Supreme court to compel Mr. Stanton to yield.

A resolution of Mr. Edmunds to protest against the course of the President was lost.

Mr. Stanton wrote a letter to-night to Vice President Wade stating that he intended to hold on to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Midnight.—An important movement has been made late to-night in the Johnson-Stanton-Thomas imbroglio. An application was made on oath before Chief Justice Cartter, of the Supreme Court of this District, for the arrest of General Thomas for violation of the civil tenure law. At first the Judge did not think he had the power, but on looking over the law he became convinced to the contrary, and decided to issue the writ. General Thomas will probably be arrested in the morning by virtue of the fifth section of the civil tenure law.

The following is a copy of General Sherman's letter to the President, so often referred to within the past month in the newspapers.

WASHINGTON, January 18th, (Saturday.)

I neglected this morning to say that I had agreed to go down to Annapolis to spend Sunday with Admiral Porter. General Grant also has to leave for Baltimore on Monday morning on a special car. At a conversation with the General after our interview, wherein I offered to go with him on Monday morning to Mr. Stanton, and to say that it was our joint opinion he should resign, he was forced impossible by reason of the pressing of large financiers into and out of the doorkeeper's seat. Messrs. Price and Grinnell, of Iowa, members of the last Congress, were passing at the moment, and were struck by small pieces of the plaster of the roof. The first blow removed the mischief managed to get on the solid part of the roof, and thus saved his life. The speaker remarked that workmen had been cautioned not to walk on the glass roof, and the caution would be repeated by himself and the doorkeeper.

Mr. VAN TRUMP presented a petition of citizens of Ross county and Adelphia, Ohio, praying Congress to pass a law to authorize the issuing of legal tender notes in payment of Treasury notes to pay United States bonds. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House again, at quarter before five, went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. PIKE made a point of order that sections 3, 4 and 5 were independent legislation, changing the existing laws, and, therefore, not in order in an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was postponed till Monday.

Mr. COVODE, as a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

[Laughter among the Democratic members.]

Mr. WOOD objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The SPEAKER stated that the resolution was a question of privilege.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

XLth CONGRESS.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1868.

SENATE.

A reply was received from the Secretary of the Treasury to resolutions of inquiry whether and what interference he has made in the matter of employees at the New York Custom House since July. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from colored citizens of Kentucky, praying that since slavery has been abolished, a law be passed, or the Constitution amended, so that no State shall abridge the privileges of any citizen of the United States. He said he had never heard any satisfactory argument against the proposed legislation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to provide for the registration of electors in Territories. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennessee, introduced a bill for changing the time of holding district and circuit courts in Tennessee. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to organize a commission to examine claims on the War Department. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate copies of any correspondence on the subject of the abduction of Allen McDonald, an American citizen, in Canada.

Mr. GRIMES read from the *Globe* a report of the speech of Mr. HENDRICKS on the Reconstruction bill, a difference of opinion that had occurred between that Senator and himself, in regard to a telegram having been sent through by J. E. Harvey, in 1861, informing the authorities that Fort Sumter was to be attacked, he (Grimes) having held the telegram, as to that effect. He had remembered very distinctly that such had been the impression of a majority of this body, but it seemed from a letter he had received from Harvey, that they had been mistaken. The letter was read and considerable discussion followed, during which it was charged the telegram which Messrs. CAMERON, SUMNER and CONKLING said they had not seen, was at the request of Mr. Seward, without the knowledge of the rest of the Cabinet, some claiming that Mr. Lincoln had been cognizant.

Mr. JOHNSON charged that Seward at that time had relied on the War and Navy Departments without the knowledge of the heads of the Departments. The matter was allowed to drop after some time, and the morning business proceeded with.

The Senate then took up the special order, the bill to amend the reconstruction acts so a majority of votes cast shall decide elections, and allow persons registered to vote in any part of the State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor and commented on Trumbull's statement yesterday of his continuous opposition to the principle of requiring a majority of registered votes, and he quoted from the *Globe* to show that that Senator had voted for it when the bill was pending. He for one believed that that action of Congress was right. He continued at length in support of the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that he had reported the act of March 23d from the Judiciary Committee, stating that he did so because it was agreed to in Committee; that all its features did not meet his approbation. None of the reconstruction bills were just as he wanted them, but his experience in both houses of legislative bodies it was necessary to be practical and have some deference for the opinions of his associates, therefore he had voted for the bill on its final passage.

After further discussion between Messrs. CONKLING and TRUMBULL, without reaching a vote, the Senate went into executive session at half-past two.

After coming out of executive session, the Senate, at 9:50 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To-morrow will be devoted to general debate only.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Joint Committee on Library, reported an international copyright bill, which was ordered printed and recommitted, and leave to Mr. PRUYN to make a minority report.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill granting leave for an application for the extension of the patent of Smith & Wesson. Passed, 96 to 59.

The SPEAKER presented the following letter, which was read and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, February 21, 1868.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker House of Representatives:

SIR: I have just read with astonishment the details of some testimony in the *Daily Chronicle*, tending to implicate me in letting contracts for carrying the Southern mails. I have never heard of some of the parties named in the testimony before. No one approached me with any such propositions as are indicated in that testimony. I never heard of such a project before. I never do business in that way, or any of that kind of business. I ask a thorough investigation, not only in the matter indicated in that testimony, but every other transaction of the Postoffice Department, since I have been connected with it. I also respectfully ask that this investigation be made and published to the world, as I think the proper mode of presenting my wishes to the House of Representatives. I will be obliged if this letter can be laid before that body.

Very respectfully, ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of small coins. Referred to the Committee on Coinage.

Mr. CAVANAUGH introduced a bill to provide for mail service between Fort Abercrombie, Dakota and Helena, Montana. Referred to the Postoffice Committee.

Mr. INGERSOLL obtained leave for Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, to report from the Committee on Commerce a bill reviving for two years the second section of the act of April 5, 1866, constituting Hannibal, Mo., and Peoria, Ill., ports of delivery.

After explanation by Mr. INGERSOLL, the bill passed.

Mr. COVODE, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to which had been referred the question as to the letting of a contract for the jail of the District of Columbia, presented a report and bill, which were ordered printed and recommitted. The report condemned the manner in which contracts were let, and recommends that they be annulled and work stopped. It declares that fair and equal completion was impossible, on account of the incompleteness of the architect's plans, and recommends that the work be taken out of the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, on account of his being evidently unable or unwilling to give it proper attention. The report exonerates the contractor for iron work, and recommends an adjustment of his claim.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill, which appropriates $18,036,045.

After debate, Mr. BUTLER offered an amendment providing that all unexpended balances subject to the order of the Secretary of the Navy on the 1st of July, 1868, shall be covered into the Treasury, and that no amount appropriated in the bill shall be expended or drawn while any other unexpended moneys are subject to the order of the Secretary of the Navy. Agreed to.

The Committee arose, and the SPEAKER presented a message from the President, in reference to the execution of the treaty of 1858 with China for the settlement of claims, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Chief of the Engineer Corps, in reference to a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio river. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, relative to estimates of appropriations, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of War.

The correspondence having been read, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, and ordered printed.

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested, with authority to report at any time.

Mr. WASHBURNE, so modified his motion, and moved the previous question.

Mr. MUNGEN wished to move as an amendment its reference to the Judiciary Committee, but the previous question prevailed.

Mr. KELLEY, of Ohio, wished to have it referred to a select committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE would not consent to this. The Committee on Reconstruction was a committee, and he preferred the correspondence to go to that Committee.

Mr. MUNGEN intimated that the Committee should reconstruct Mr. Stanton.

Mr. WASHBURNE'S motion was agreed to, and the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The House went again into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. VAN WYCK offered an amendment providing that no part of the money appropriated should be used for paying for new guns, gun carriages or small arms, which was adopted.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved that the Committee rise, stating that he wished to provide for a regular session to-day. He believed the whole Government was so far subverted as to have two Secretaries of War, the House should attend to public business.

The committee rose.

Mr. BUTLER. I move that the order of the House by which the session to-morrow was assigned to general debate be rescinded. The reason I have for asking its rescension is, the communication made to this House by the Secretary of War, announcing that two Secretaries of War, one by law and one by usurpation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the point of order that the motion was not debatable, and the SPEAKER so decided.

The House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider the vote ordering that the session to morrow be for debate, and it was reconsidered—101 to 49—a strict party vote.

During the taking of the vote, a laborer, in attempting to walk across the glass roof of the hall, had a narrow escape from being precipitated to the floor. The glass fell and broke a large framework into small pieces, the doorkeeper's seat. Messrs. Price and Grinnell, of Iowa, members of the last Congress, were passing at the moment, and were struck by small pieces of the plaster of the roof. The first blow removed the mischief managed to get on the solid part of the roof, and thus saved his life. The speaker remarked that workmen had been cautioned not to walk on the glass roof, and the caution would be repeated by himself and the doorkeeper.

Mr. VAN TRUMP presented a petition of citizens of Ross county and Adelphia, Ohio, praying Congress to pass a law to authorize the issuing of legal tender notes in payment of Treasury notes to pay United States bonds. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House again, at quarter before five, went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. PIKE made a point of order that sections 3, 4 and 5 were independent legislation, changing the existing laws, and, therefore, not in order in an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was postponed till Monday.

Mr. COVODE, as a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

[Laughter among the Democratic members.]

Mr. WOOD objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The SPEAKER stated that the resolution was a question of privilege.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

Republican Reunion and Banquet---Patriotic Letters from Gov. Hayes, Ex-Gov. Cox and Others---A Pleasant Gathering.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., February 21, 1868.

The Republican Reunion and Banquet, in commemoration of the birthday of Washington, took place in Arcadome Hall this evening, and was a great success, the hall being crowded to its utmost capacity with the loyal ladies and gentlemen of old Wayne. The room was beautifully decorated with flags and pictures, and presented a very handsome appearance. The meeting was called to order by the President of the evening, Mr. J. H. Kauke, who made a few remarks and read an extract from Washington's farewell address, and in contrast to it read a resolution offered by C. L. Vallandigham, while he was in Congress, for the disruption of the Union.

A sumptuous repast was prepared for the occasion by the ladies of Wooster, and the tables groaned under the good things spread upon them. They were decorated in a manner to display the thorough good taste of the ladies who supplied them.

Letters were read from Governor Hayes, ex-Governor Cox and Colonel W. H. Gibson, expressing regret at not being able to attend the celebration, but sending their hearty desires to co-operate in any movement looking to the organization of the Republican party for the approaching Presidential campaign. The letters were replete with eloquent sentiments, and were received with loud applause.

The first toast of the evening—"Washington; the first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—was responded to by W. M. Orr, Esq., who delivered a splendid eulogy on Washington, and recounted many historical facts of interest.

After the delivery of this address supper was served to the guests, and although the number was very large, all were fed to rep

...y Commercial

...TURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

It would appear from our Harrisburg letter to-day that the Committee who went there to procure the repeal of the consolidation act, have produced a favorable impression and are likely to succeed. It is presumed, however, that both sides will be heard before action is taken on the question. In this connection, it may as well be said that it is freely reported that a powerful railroad corporation has promised to give its influence for repeal.

THE Baltimore *American* favors the application to the City Council for a waiver of the city's first mortgage against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. It says:

"The importance of the road and the great necessity for its completion to the business interests of Baltimore, is admitted. Perhaps it will not do all that is claimed for it, but it will do much. It will give us a direct avenue to Pittsburgh, one of the most important railroad centers of the country, and enable us to draw thence not only an important trade with the rich regions of Western Pennsylvania, but also give us better connections than we now have with the entire Northwest."

THE President had an extensive delivery yesterday, to wit: Gen. MCCLELLAN, to be Minister to England; Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, with orders to take charge of the office at once; Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS to be Lieut. Gen. by brevet, and also General by brevet. The action relating to the War Department caused much excitement, and what is reported in our Washington dispatches concerning it will be read with interest.

IN the Senate yesterday Mr. ERRETT introduced a bill granting to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company the right to extend its road from its terminus, and build branches from any point in Allegheny city to connect with any other roads, and for this purpose, the said road "shall have all the privileges of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company." Probably phraseology more comprehensive than this could not have been employed. We hope it will pass.

IT is suspicious, to say the least, that so much pains have been taken to keep from the public the Free Railroad debate and the ayes and nays on the substitute and amendments, whereby the bill has been made practically inoperative. There is published, at a huge cost, what purports to be a "Record" of the daily proceedings, but in this publication—which is the next thing to nothing at all—in the place of the much wanted reports of the proceedings on the Free Railroad bill, a promise is made that at "some future day" they will be given. Are Senators so afraid to face the music that they have taken pains to see that the proceedings are suppressed? If this is not the case, whence the suppression? We repeat, to say the very least, this looks suspicious, and should be explained.

OUR Harrisburg correspondent predicts that, concerning the Free Railroad Law, the House will recede and that the Senate bill will go through. That bill so restricts the borrowing of money that practical men, with whom we have conversed, do not hesitate to say that no road will be built under it; so that, instead of a Free Railroad Law, it will be practically quite the opposite. It is said it can be amended. It will be as easy to pass a genuine law as to amend this; and the proposed experimentpresupposes an amount of agitation and effort for which we trust all-hands are ready. But it will look a little curious in legislators returning to their constituents to engage in the work of undoing what they had been at so much pains to do. The bill as it stands might work if made to conform to the universal practice in the railroad world, or did it grant as liberal privileges as the Central Company have always enjoyed in the matter of borrowing money. The sudden horror about permitting companies running in debt is a sham pretense by the Monopolists. What good reason can there be for refusing to give to the people what has been so freely granted to the Monopoly? Nothing is asked in this respect that has not been found to be necessary and safe. The last road built by the Central—the Western Pennsylvania—was with borrowed money entirely. Little or no subscriptions were made; and it has been the plan of the Central Company to build its branches mainly by issuing bonds. We repeat, why not grant to the people terms as liberal as the Monopoly have always enjoyed? If we were permitted to give the answer, we should say, because the Monopoly, not wishing to have more roads built except by themselves, have succeeded in having the restriction inserted in the bill as the certain way to accomplish their object. This bill, should it become a law, will be anything but that which was promised. It will not satisfy the people.

BISHOP COLENSO.

In the foreign news of yesterday it was reported that "the Supreme Court of Natal have at last decided the church property question in favor of Bishop COLENSO." While some in this country will be grieved by this decision, we are inclined to think that a greater number must be gratified by it. And their satisfaction with the action of the Court, will increase with increasing knowledge of the grounds and consequences of the decision. These will be made known among us in due time. In the meanwhile, we cannot but recollect the prominent events of the strife waged in courts of law, and before the bar of public opinion, between the Bishop of Natal and his enemies. Though we may regard Bishop COLENSO as utterly wrong in his views of the meaning of the Bible, and though we may hold opinions directly opposed to his in regard to the history and evidence of the canonical scriptures, we may be quite unable not to see that his course and conduct from the beginning of his public career, have been consistent with devotion to truth, and also well adapted to bring to trial and settlement several questions of great practical importance in England. Had the minds of men within and without the church by law established, remained stationary, these questions might have remained unsettled and almost undiscussed. But for more than fifty years the intellectual life of Great Britain has been in a state of incessant and violent agitation. The seed sown for centuries before had long been germinating, and had begun to spring up. The advance achieved by all the physical sciences and the consequent knowledge gained of natural laws, the intimate familiarity attained with the habits and notions of alien races of mankind, and the unsatisfactory results of repeated explorations of old metaphysical fields made by thinkers uncommitted to foregone conclusions, or established theories by professional or selfish considerations—these and other causes had introduced an element of doubt into the common views of the most venerable subjects, and had opened up for re-discussion many questions supposed to have been decided ages ago. Some of the questions thus reopened lay at the very foundations of the established church. Able, learned and conscientious clergymen, seeking for a solution of their difficulties, found it in a reconciliation with an ancient church whose privilege or misfortune it is to possess an infallible judge of controversies. Others equally able and learned left the church by another door, resolved to believe too little rather than too much. The brightest and most accomplished young men, destined by their friends and by circumstances to become ministers of the church, refused to accomplish their destiny. Unable to make up their minds in the midst of the conflicting opinions prevalent as to the real doctrines contained in "the articles"—assured by one school that taking orders bound them to believe and teach certain views under penalty of the guilt of perjury, and assured by another school that assuming orders implied nothing of the sort, as the articles readily admitted of the most latitudinarian interpretations, they either declined the responsibility of taking so hazardous a step, and adopted some other profession, or becoming clergymen, they became liable to the most offensive charges from one portion of their countrymen, or were hailed as partners in the gathering and division of illegal spoils by another portion of them. It must have been about equally painful to be regarded as a hypocrite by one respectable class, and patted on the back as a worthy champion of the church by another, known or believed to see nothing higher in the church than a big institution for the collection of tithes and the provocation of Dissenters. By multitudes Bishop COLENSO was received as the MOSES they had been looking for without much hope of his coming. Distinguished at Cambridge as a student and as a Fellow, having graduated as Senior Wrangler, we believe, he and a friend prepared some school books admitted to be the best works of their class. Devoted to the exact sciences, he is known to have felt no interest in the theological controversies raging during his youth and early manhood. He had taken orders in the church, but had probably read no more theology than was absolutely needed as a qualification for that step. Lord ELDON tells us that his examination on Hebrew at Oxford consisted in being asked and in answering the question, what is Hebrew for the place of a skull? But JOHN SCOTT was a layman. We have COLENSO's own authority for stating that when he went to South Africa as Bishop of Natal, his theology was easily carried, and of Biblical criticism, he knew literally nothing. He was, however, sincere in his professed belief—did not doubt the doctrines he had been taught and had undertaken to teach—and in becoming a missionary bishop, was animated by zeal, real though not consuming, to carry the blessings of Christianity to the Heathen. Of course his experience among the Pagans was that of other missionaries. When he had mastered the Zulu language and had begun to translate the Bible into it, he found his assistant very acute in detecting the apparent contradictions and real difficulties of the book. Unfortunately, though the bishop had heard of such embarrassments, he had been wont to regard them as necessarily of easy removal. As persistently and ingeniously urged by the Zulu, they were novel to him. Devoted to the pursuit of scientific truth all his life, he applied himself honestly to the work of investigating and explaining away the critical objections brought against the narrative, by his Pagan assistant. The result of his studies was the conviction that his whole theory—the received theory—of the origin and relations of the Pentateuch, must be abandoned. But he was not, nor is he now willing, or tempted to give up essential Christianity. His Christian opinions as modified by critical study, are very different from his former creed, and from the views held by a majority of the clergy of the establishment. It is quite likely that COLENSO would have yielded to the request to resign his bishopric, if he had been permitted to act for himself. In the long legal contests by which he has been compelled to maintain his place in the episcopate, he has been acting as the representative of those members of the establishment, both lay and clerical, who desire to see determined the limits by which freedom of thought and teaching are restricted or defined, in the Constitution of the Church. However much we may dissent from Bishop COLENSO's opinions, or regret the condition of things to which they have given rise, we may hardly doubt that the Church of England would not have existed many years longer without some such convulsion, even if the Bishop of Natal had studied his Bible before undertaking to translate it into the Zulu language. We doubt as little that the removal of legal bonds from the clergy of the establishment, will result in good to the church and to the world. Orthodoxy maintained by fear of the canon lawyers is neither an admirable nor a useful thing. A rationalist prevented by dread of prosecution from publishing his opinions will certainly work mischief in another way. In its grand effect and ultimate consequences the triumph of COLENSO over his ecclesiastical persecutors is, or will be, the triumph of freedom of thought and freedom of teaching in the English church.

The Jury Commissioners Again.

Since our article of yesterday, the workings of the new system of selecting and drawing jurors have been widely discussed in the community, and especially about the Court House. Instances have been cited corroborating the general allegation which we make—that favor has been shown in the selection of jurors, and that places can be had in the jury box by boring for them. One instance is that of a man who, after having served two weeks in the Quarter Sessions, remained on a "jury out" until the Monday morning following, and was of course entitled to pay for that day. But he had a summons, at the same time, to attend the following two weeks in the Common Pleas! After being discharged in the Quarter Sessions, he at once reported to the Clerk of the Common Pleas, and was marked "present." He then went home, and being subsequently called, and not answering, was not allowed pay for the day. But he had actually placed himself in the position of serving in two courts at the same time, and, had he remained to answer to his name, he would have drawn double pay—five dollars for his day's attendance! Other instances are cited of persons who, after serving in one court, soon make their appearance in another. Now, if the names of these parties had been placed in the wheel, at the beginning of the year, as required by law, they could only be drawn *once*, and would have no opportunity to serve on a second panel during the year. If the provisions of the law are to be disregarded in this manner, and men are selected from personal or political considerations, how long will the purity of the jury box be maintained? We give the public timely warning of these abuses, and leave them to apply the remedy.

New York and Chicago by Broad Gauge.

The extension of a broad gauge road from the long deck of the New York and Erie Company, Jersey City, to Chicago, has been provided for. The Erie does not lay a third rail, but has, through its President, signed a contract which stipulates that the Erie Company will guarantee certain bonds, to be issued by a new corporation, which will build a broad gauge road from Akron on the Atlantic and Great Western line, or a point west of Akron, to Toledo, Ohio. The Michigan Southern guarantees no bonds, but agrees to lay a third rail on one of its lines, which will enable broad gauge cars to pass from Chicago to New York. With such a line the Erie would inevitably become the great passenger route, there being no question as to the superior comfort of a broad over a narrow gauge.

The Vice Presidency.

The Philadelphia *Press* republishes from the Chambersburg *Repository*, an editorial strongly in favor of Ex-Governor Curtin for Vice President, and accompanies it with the following editorial indorsement:

The article from the Chambersburg *Repository*, in favor of the nomination of Hon. Andrew Gregg Curtin as the Republican candidate for Vice President, is written with consummate ability, and will be warmly responded to by the numerous friends of the late Governor of Pennsylvania. Always a great favorite with the people, it is simply justice to say that he never was more popular than at the present moment. Should he be nominated by the Republican National Convention, he will receive and rally the enthusiasm that will sweep General Grant into the Presidency.

A PROPOSITION is pending before the Philadelphia Councils to authorize the building of another ice boat to maintain the navigation of the Schuylkill in winter—not this but any future winter when it shall become necessary to resort to such an agent. It is maintained that it would pay to maintain a "fleet of boats" to keep the river open.

THE Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest held a meeting in Chicago on Wednesday, when it was agreed to hold an Exposition in that city commencing on the first Tuesday in August and continue three days.

THE Richings English Opera Troupe were successful in Washington, and are now in Baltimore. They will appear in Pittsburgh at the Academy of Music, March 1st.

NEW BOOKS.

Appleton & Co. continue the issue of their remarkably neat, readable and cheap edition of the works of Charles Dickens. They are thus putting it in the power of the poorest to provide themselves with a set of these most entertaining and instructive books, that can be read without injury to the eyes. Nor ought this to be considered as altogether a poor man's edition. Its style is good enough for anybody. The volumes are issued in paper covers, but they are quite worthy of elegant binding, and when thus dressed no unpleasant contrast will appear between the outside and the inside of the books. *Dombey and Son, Great Expectations, Christmas Stories* and *Barnaby Rudge* have been received since we last made mention of this edition. (On sale at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s.

One of the Family—A Novel—By the author of "Carlyon's Year," is one of the series forming the "Library of Select Novels," published by the Harpers. Having read neither this nor *"Carlyon's Year"* we can give no recommendation. The known character of the "Select Library" raises a presumption in favor of any book published in it. (For sale at H. Miner's.)

Brownlows—A Novel.—This is another of the last issued of the same "Library of Select Novels." Knowing that it is written by Mrs. Oliphant, we are as sure of its being a good and in every way unobjectionable book as if we had read it. Mrs. Oliphant is the author of a Life of Edward Irving that appeared a few years ago. We have never read a book by her that did not seem well adapted to make the reader wiser and better. (At H. Miner's.)

A French Country Family—By Madame De Witt, who was Mademoiselle Guizot. Mrs. Craik—formerly Miss Mulock—who translated this book from the French, begins her preface by saying: "In introducing to English children this charming picture of French family life, I think I am benefiting their elders too. We Britons are too apt to believe that French society is only as modern French novels make it appear; but this book—wherein the authoress has taken her pictures of both nature and human nature, from that combination of the real and the imaginary, which, together, form the truest art—scorns us that our neighbors across the Channel understand 'home' as well as ourselves."

This book will be found amusing by all who read it, whether old or young, and to the latter it will answer an excellent purpose in showing them how Christian people in countries quite unlike their own, think and feel about small things, and will thus extend their sympathies, and enlarge their minds as effectively as a volume on astronomy. (Harper, & Bros: H. Miner.)

Old Fritz and the New Era—This may not be the most entertaining of the Muhlbach Romances, but we incline to think that the general historical impression it conveys is more correct than that conveyed by some of the others, and is, besides, one more difficult to gather from books. Frederick the Great in old age and enveloped in "the storm and stress" times and agitations of Germany, is an interesting sight. This novel gives some very lively glimpses of it. (Appleton & Co.; Davis, Clarke & Co.)

We have received from Charles Scribner & Co., a descriptive catalogue of standard educational works, and another of model text-books, published by them, and also a copy of Prof. Arnold Guyot's Common School Geography. These lists contain titles of many school books of established merit. Guyot's geographical text books are now justly regarded as being so good as to deserve to supersede all other works of the class. Their author, a pupil of Steffens and Carl Ritter, has since the death of his celebrated teachers occupied an undisputed place at the head of living geographers. Agassiz said of him not long ago, *"it is the simple truth, that no other geographer living, understands the relations of the physical features of the earth so well, or knows how to present them to students with such simplicity and clearness as Prof. Guyot."* As handled by him geography became a study as admirable for the mental discipline as for the practically useful information it imparts. Instead of a jumble of detached facts it is a science, presenting principles and method where accident had been supposed to reign. In the common school geography of Guyot's series the arrangement and treatment of topics imply in the author a knowledge of the human mind and of the needs of the pupil, as thorough and accurate as his knowledge of the physical features of the earth. Guyot's series embrace the following publications: 1st, a Primary, or Introduction to the Study of Geography; 2d, an Intermediate Geography; 3d, a Common School Geography; 4th, a very complete and excellently executed set of wall maps for school-rooms.

Among the text books published by Scribner & Co., we cannot refrain from calling attention also to two works by Henry N. Day. These are, *"The Art of Composition"* and *"The Art of Discourse."* From the rather cursory examination we have been able to give them they seem to us superior to all other treatises on those subjects we happen to be acquainted with. We cannot dwell on their merits, and say in a word that they both appear quite free from the stamp of book-making—so obvious and so offensive in many school and college text-books published now-a-days. We are satisfied that Mr. Day has *thought out* his material instead of merely gathering it. Nor can any student master either of these treatieses by memory without thought.

The following anecdotes are edifying and will be new to some readers. We find them in the "Art of Discourse," p. 18:

"The secret history of every speaker and every writer that has attained great success would show them to have been men of precedents in private, like William Pinkney, of Maryland, the most distinguished lawyer of his time, although they may have done as Pinkney in his 'Recollections' says Pinkney did,—'affect to rely chiefly on his native powers.' Pinkney was once heard, he says, 'about five o'clock of a winter morning, reciting and committing to memory, in his room, the peroration of a plea which he delivered the same day before the Supreme Court.' Goodrich (Peter Parley) tells a similar anecdote of Daniel Webster, indicating the secret power of his oratorical power. 'On a certain occasion Mr. Webster startled the Senate by a beautiful and striking remark in relation to the extent of the British Empire, as follows: "She has dotted the surface of the whole globe with her colonies and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."' On going out of the Senate, one of the members complimented Mr. Webster upon this, saying that he was all the more struck with it as it was evidently *impromptu*. "'You are mistaken,'" said Mr. Webster; "'the idea occurred to me when I was on the ramparts of Quebec some months since. I wrote it down and rewrote it, and after several trials got it to suit me, and laid it up for use. The time came to-day, and I put it in.'" High oratory is the result ever of study and laborious training."

We may add that if the whole truth were known, real *impromptu* wit, or *impromptu* lofty eloquence would seldom be quoted. R. B. Sheridan was especially distinguished for his happy retorts and pungent antithetically worded sayings which owed much of their success to the relief in the hearers that they were extemporaneous, or the suggestions of the moment. When Mr. Moore in preparing Sheridan's biography examined his manuscripts, he found many of these brilliant specimens of off-hand wit, written and rewritten, until the stinging sentence of five words had been reduced from the size of a paragraph. By this process of distillation the famous sentence, "The gentleman appeals to his memory for his wit, and to his imagination for his facts," was produced. Moore revealed the secret, and by doing so, brought upon himself the charge of disparaging the dead. He was right, however; there is no excellence—not even excellent wit—produced without labor, and the young ought to be made acquainted with the fact. Sheridan's celebrated comedy, scintillating with wit, probably cost him as hard and painful toil as the same number of pages of the Principia cost Newton. It is a well attested fact that several of the most noted sayers of "good things" have kept pocket books, in which they entered hints of sparkling remarks and sentences, to be at leisure elaborated into "antithesis and point;" nor were some of them less ingenious, or less laborious in bringing about the scene, or the conversation required to render their extemporary display *apropos*. (Davis, Clarke & Co.)

Oratory Sacred and Secular; or, the Extemporary Speaker, with sketches of the most eminent speakers of all ages. By Rev. William Pittenger, author of "Daring and Suffering." There is an appendix containing "A Chairman's Guide" for conducting public meetings according to the best parliamentary models. This book consists of four parts, or chapters, the divisions might be called. In the first part, written and extemporé discourse are compared. In the second "the sermon" is treated of at length. In the third "secular oratory" is the subject, and in the fourth a considerable number of celebrated speakers are characterized and criticised. Mr. Pittenger is evidently a man of sense, who has thought and read a great deal about oratory in all its branches, and who writes in a clear, unpretentious style. His practical suggestions will no doubt prove useful to any young man who follows them, in trying to make himself an effective public speaker. The Hon. John A Bingham, member of Congress from Ohio, furnishes a learned and interesting, though brief, introduction to the book. The reader will also find a short letter from the Right Honorable William E. Gladstone, addressed to the author. On page 139, Mr. Pittenger, in his sketch of St. Augustine, says: "The great preacher, Jerome, then in the zenith of his power, officiated in that city" (Milan). This is an awkward error of statement for a clergyman to make. Ambrose, not Jerome, was the preacher of Milan, whose eloquence moved and influenced Augustine so deeply. But the error may be a mere slip of the pen, or the printer may be responsible for it. (Samuel R. Wells, publisher, New York.)

Our Schoolday Visitor; an Illustrated Magazine for Young People. Edited by Alexander Clark and William M. Clark. Volume eleven, 1867.

The appearance of this magazine does credit to the publisher, and its contents show that the editors well know the sort of matter likely to interest, and suited to instruct the young readers for whom chiefly it is issued. The numbers for the year 1867 bound together, make a very attractive volume of permanent value. We were sure from an examination of this volume that each number as it appeared, had been a welcome and profitable visitor to every schoolboy and school girl who received it, and we are much gratified to know that this monthly is as popular as it deserves to be. [Published by Daughaday & Co., Philadelphia.]

We have received *Parts VII and VIII of the American Edition of Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, revised and edited by Professor H. B. Hackett, D. D., with the co-operation of Ezra Abbott, A. A. S., Assistant Librarian of Harvard University.*

We have already told our readers how highly this work is valued by all competent judges. Let no one who wants the best Bible Dictionary ever produced fail to subscribe for it. [Subscriptions taken for the publishers, Hurd & Houghton, by Davis, Clarke & Co.]

Eighty Years of Republican Government in the United States—By Louis J. Jennings. Mr. Jennings was for a considerable time the American correspondent of the London *Daily News*. He has evidently studied our history and our institutions with an honest desire to understand both and with as little prejudice as any one may reasonably expect to see in an Englishman. Though he has fallen into some mistakes regarding well-known facts and passes some judgments which do not impress the American reader with a conceit of his super-human intelligence, he has written a book that will be read with satisfaction by all students of our politics. The book is well worth reading. It deserves a longer notice, and we hope to be able to say more about it at another time. (Scribner & Co.—Davis, Clarke & Co.)

Nonsense—By Brick Pomeroy.—After having with unspeakable disgust spent some time in examining this book, we were never more embarrassed by anything of the kind than by the question how to characterize it. It is sent us by a New York publisher who is known to have published some good books, and who is not known to us as a man of disreputable character. The volume is well printed and not ill bound, and its general outward presentment is quite respectable. The title *Nonsense* might lead one not unfamiliar with books to expect a grave treatise on the follies and absurdities of mankind—or he might hope to find it contain a collection of wise paradoxes—apparent errors, but real truths in disguise; or as some grave people look upon and condemn as nonsense whatever provokes, or tends to provoke mirth, the author of a collection of merry jests and facetiæ might have chosen to forestall criticism and censure by giving his book the name which unsympathetic readers would likely think appropriate. Anybody who looks into "Brick" Pomeroy's *Nonsense* with any such anticipations will be disappointed. It would be gross flattery to speak of the contents of this volume as *nonsense* in the common signification of the word. Sense they certainly are not, nor are they the opposite of sense. Almost from beginning to end the book is made up of the merest idiotic drivel. Most people, we suppose, involuntarily form some notion of the personality and appearance of the contemporary author whose book they read. To our mind's eye at this moment, fresh from the perusal of portions of the book called Nonsense, the writer of it stands distinctly defined as an unhappy human being, who, from rickets in infancy, or from congenital malformation has been doomed to a life of idiocy with intervals of frantic unreason. He smiles and his smile is a grin—he laughs and his laugh is a howl. He is dressed in the frippery which charity has prompted three or four persons to give him—the old hat of one—the ragged shirt of another—and the worn-out shoes of a third. The indispensables, however, are still wanting—"Brick," in spite of the trumpery which he thinks so fine, is still naked, but not ashamed.

We are much at a loss to account for the appearance in print of such unmitigated drivel. No faintest sparkle of wit—not the dimmest gleam of humor in the author—gives even the smallest momentary relief or effervescence to the dribble of essential balderdash and vulgar babble of these pages. That a New York House of reputed decency of character was found to publish it is a great mystery. Should the book meet with a sale to justify the venture among the Trade, the fact will seem a greater mystery. It is our impression that the folks of the Five Points do not extensively patronize booksellers—and if they did, we are sure that *Nonsense* would seem as contemptible to them as to us.

Sense, or Saturday Night Musings and Thoughtful Papers. By Brick Pomeroy.—Had we examined this volume before looking at the other, we should certainly have formed a somewhat different idea of the author of both. A Hardshell preacher who, tired of exposition, or overcome by temptation, had become devoted to whisky and bad tobacco—would at once have presented himself to our imagination. A ragged suit of black and long locks untouched by comb or brush for a fortnight at least—would have seemed to give completeness to the figure. That he had written either book would have appeared unlikely. One of the former attendants on his ministry who admired his genius, must have thought his utterances worthy of record and publication whether he happened to be drunk or sober—*Nonsense* contains specimens of his table talk when tipsy—*Sense* is the record of his musings on occasional Saturday nights, when want of funds compelled him to depend for inspiration on cold water, or weak tea. This would have been our theory of the origin of these books. In the book called *Sense*, there is some good sense—enough to show that the author of *Nonsense* is not an idiot. To say that there is a single original thought, or one novel or striking illustration, or one page in the whole volume which any boy of fifteen years might not have produced, as a composition, without meriting praise, would be extravagant commendation of this worthless book. (Carleton & Co.; J. W. Pittock.)

Manual of Physical Exercises; comprising Gymnastics, Rowing, Skating, &c., &c., together with rules for training and sanitary suggestions. By William Wood, instructor in physical education.

Americans, who for many years justly incurred some blame for their neglect of the manly games and exercises in which the English so much delight, and which are designed and adapted to improve the physical man, now no longer lie under any such reproach. So popular have these exercises become that we are at present in more danger of giving too much than too little time and attention to them. We presume not to pass any opinion on the worth of this book. Its author, whose portrait stands at the beginning, looks as if he had practiced the arts he describes, and ought to be able to teach them. Fencing is one of the exercises herein described and *repudiated*. Turning to the pages devoted to the manly art we were gratified to find a satisfactory exposition of the principle which the maldiservant Nicole, in "Le Bourgeois Gentelhomme" so presumptuously set at nought to the disgust and injury of Mr. Jourdain. She, as the reader of Moliere remembers, thrust *en tierce* before thrusting *en quarte*, and thus made his recently acquired science of no avail. Should the student of this book fail to attain the elevation of skill aimed at by Mr. Jourdain—"to kill his man without the possibility of being hurt himself"—he will, at least, learn enough of fence and other exercises to understand their technical terms, and allusions to these arts sometimes met with in books. (Harper & Brothers—H. Miner.)

Landmarks of History—By Miss Yonge, author of "Landmarks of Ancient History" and "Landmarks of Mediæval History"—An English book of which this is the first American edition. That learned Frenchman Charles Nodier, in one of his lively books says: "There is a little truth in history, viz., the dates and the proper names." This sarcasm with sufficient truth at its foundation to give it sting, seems to have been regarded as a solid and sound principle by most compilers of "Outlines" and "Epitomes" of history. They have generally been little more than a catalogue of names and tables of dates mixed together to the confusion of both. Miss Yonge's Landmarks is a well written and quite readable book. Quite as many names are introduced as the young student will be able to remember, and chronology is not neglected. Leypoldt & Holt; Davis, Clarke & Co.

We have received the fourth and last volume of Mr. Motley's History of the United Netherlands. In noticing the third volume of this noble work—the author's "monument forever"—we expressed as strongly as we could in few words our admiration of Mr. Motley as a historian and our estimate of the value of his labors to Americans. We can now merely announce the completion of the Netherlands History and earnestly urge all who can do so to buy and read it—at least three times.

The following pithy statement we find on page 146 of this fourth volume. Had we been ignorant of the truth before, we have learned from it that a nation may maintain a consistent character through centuries as an individual is sometimes consistent with himself through decades of years:

"It was in vain that the envoys of the Dutch and Venetian republics sought redress for the enormous damage inflicted on their commerce by English pirates, and invoked the protection of public law. It was always easy for learned juris consuls to prove such depredations to be consistent with international usages and with sound morality. *Even at that period, although England was in population and wealth so insignificant, it possessed a lofty tone of language for the opinion and the doctrines of other nations, and expected with perfect calmness, that her own principles should be not only admitted, but spontaneously adored.* (Harper & Bros. H. Miner.)

Easy French Reading; being Selections of Historical Tales and anecdotes, arranged with copious foot notes, containing translations of the principal words, a progressive development of the form of the verb, designation of the prepositions and participles, and the idioms of the language. By Prof. Edward T. Fisher, to which is added a brief French Grammar, by C. J. Delille. This is another of those very superior books for elementary instruction in the French language, issued by the same firm. We have before recommended two or three of these books, and the "easy French Reading" seems as skilfully and conscientiously prepared and as well adapted to its purpose as were the others. There can be no doubt that the use of this volume in its place will greatly facilitate the progress of the student. Every page bears evidence of thorough knowledge both of the language to be acquired and of the sort and degree of assistance needed by the student.

It has often been related as an unquestionable fact that the French physician who gave his name to his invention—the Guillotine—was one of the first to perish by his instrument. No doubt many have seen a certain fitness in such a fate for him—"the engineer hoist with his own petard." In this little French book there is a narrative—perhaps a historical novelette—in which so late as 1813, Dr. Guillotine is introduced as an aged man practicing his profession among the poor in Paris. Among them he is known and beloved for his unwearied kindness. "It was easy to distinguish the venerable sweetness of his physiognomy and the profound expression of discouragement resting upon his features." He was at least seventy-five years old. Having rescued a young German from death by suicide and then having attended him through an attack of fever, providing him a nurse and paying his board, he was led to refer to the fearful instrument to which he had given origin and his name. The following is the substance of his statement:

When the National Assembly was employed in remodeling the ancient penal system, it proclaimed as the main base of its labor the abolition of torture and of useless punishment. Guillotin, who had long made the modes of inflicting the death penalty the subject of study, for humane reasons proposed to substitute decapitation for the various punishments hitherto in use. These had been the rack, the cord, and the stake. He pointed out as the most certain and least painful means of execution, the employment of a machine known in Italy under the name of *mannaia*, described by Father Labat, and invented some centuries before, as is attested by an ancient drawing of the Byzantine school. According to this narrative, Dr. Guillotin was born at Saintes, was a Jesuit Father, and became Professor in the Irish College at Bordeaux. Not liking the employment, he gave it up, went to Paris, and yielded to his passionate fondness for the medical sciences. Important labors conscientiously performed drew attention to him, and he practiced his honorable profession until the revolution, not without success and fame. Having received the commissions to prepare a report on the sanitary reforms, required in Paris, and to organize schools of medicine, surgery and pharmacy, he conceived the fatal idea of a reform in criminal jurisprudence. He was thrown into prison where his companions in misfortune regarded him with disgust and overwhelmed him with sarcasm and reproaches for his invention of the guillotine. Waiting for death with resignation and almost with pleasure, he was restored to liberty by a sudden turn in the course of events. He then wished to leave France and go to America, but was ordered to stay at home and devote the rest of his life to the service of his country. He laid the foundation of the celebrated association which since so well and widely as the *Academy of Medicine*. Places of honor were offered him, but he declined whatever position would make him conspicuous. Knowing that he was regarded as an outcast by the mass of his countrymen, and feeling deeply the punishment inflicted on him for a labor of benevolence, he desired to live as an obscure citizen. He continued to spend his days in doing good, diffusing vaccination among the poor, and carrying consolation to the dwellers in garrets and hovels, who were unable to pay for medical attendance. (Leypoldt & Holt; Davis, Clarke & Co.)

How to Clothe the Poor.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

A few days ago there were some very practical suggestions given in an article in your paper on providing for the poor. The suggestion of gathering up everything in the shape of half worn clothing, bedding, even to old boots, shoes and stockings, if acted upon, would far more than clothe all that are now dependent on charity in our midst, whether men, women or children.

The Home for the Destitute, on Penn street, now calls for some practical effort to clothe the large number receiving aid. The success of that noble work, which a few self-sacrificing Christians have established and are sustaining at a sacrifice of time, strength and money, appeals for immediate help and commands the confidence of all.

If those charitably disposed who see this notice will immediately send to the care of those who have charge of this Home such clothing as is needed there, from their cast off garments, which will be found in abundance in nooks and corners of comfortable homes, a great burden of care and anxiety will be lifted from the hearts of those whose hearts and hands are now more than full of the great work which is growing up around them so fast, and whose success is of vital interest to the cause of christian charity.

From daylight until twelve o'clock at night a few christian men and women are toiling in the care of the greatly increasing numbers of the poor which are sent to them, and little time is left to go out to solicit that aid which most of us could give by taking a few moments to look up and send them articles of clothing and bedding which we have ceased to use.

Let our storekeepers and others bring in provisions of all kinds also. Beans, vegetables, and such things as can be made into soups will be very acceptable, as well as baskets of cooked provisions from such families as are able to send help in that way.

A very little care will show us all how to do something to help this noble work.

Reform and Retrenchment.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of yesterday, in alluding to the act creating the office of Jury Commissioner, you state that the duties pertaining to the office could be discharged in six weeks or two months, and suggest that, if any amendment be made in the law, the compensation should not only be confined to the days of service actually rendered, but the time should be limited to two months. I happen to know something about the time required for the discharge of the duties, and think *fifteen days* amply sufficient. I agree with you that the law should be entirely abolished. The office of County Commissioner, which has become almost a sinecure since the creation of the County Controllership, might also be abolished without the slightest detriment to the public interest, and with a great saving to the tax-payers. The little business of drawing jurors, formerly devolving upon the County Commissioners, has now been assigned to the Jury Commissioners, at an increased expenditure of some $2,000 per annum—provided the latter named officers succeed in their efforts to prevent the law from being modified. I hope you will look into this subject, and include in your programme of reform the abolishment of the office of County Commissioners. It is just about as useless as was the office of County Auditors, which was abolished some years ago. S.

Rents and Landlords.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Renters are under many obligations to the COMMERCIAL for its timely and judicious articles—which from time to time have appeared in its columns—on the subject of high rents. No doubt they have done good, by pointing out the injustice of many landlords. And yet it is to be noted by the high figures demanded for some houses, particularly in the Sixth ward, that there are some landlords who insist on the "pound of flesh."

While rents were on the increase, a certain property holder, in the ward named, made it his business to go to the landlords and insist on increasing the rates. Some replied, rents were already too high. "Oh, as to that," replied the exacting individual, "it is none of our business, if people are willing to pay, and I know they will pay all we ask." By such arguments did that exemplary member of society succeed in running up rents on one of our streets from ten to twenty per cent.

Of course such a man would not willingly yield to the demands for lowering rents. What a contrast between him and the writer of the article in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday. All honor to the noble, generous spirit of such a man. E.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL UNION.—The union revival meetings held in the Birmingham M. E. Church, Rev. R. L. Miller, pastor, during the past week, have been largely attended, and resulted already in valuable accessions to the membership. This method of different pastors working together in the interest of a single church, tend to bind the people together and to unite in more sympathetic bonds all the departments of the household of faith. The unity of the church when thus promoted in a single denomination, becomes influential for good upon the adjacent branches, and Christ's name is honored and His cause strengthened by the effort.

THE Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, is in a prosperous condition. The Rev. Mr. McGuire, pastor, is a faithful visitor among his people and an edifying preacher, and has the sympathy and support of his congregation. He is one of the most popular Sunday School speakers in the city, and of course active in this department of Wesley Chapel. Where the young have efficient pastoral care the church at large must flourish.

THE Rev. S. C. Faris, an experienced evangelist and an eminently pious and efficient minister, has been employed by the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh to labor as a city missionary. Mr. Faris is already at work, and his excellent qualifications for visiting and preaching Christ to the poor are accomplishing great good. He makes himself the friend of all; has kind words for the suffering and outcast, and takes Christ with him as present good cheer to every soul. An acquaintance of years makes us the more emphatic in our high opinion of Mr. Faris and his mission, and we heartily commend the First Church on their selection of evangelist as heartily as we approve the noble effort of that Pastor, Rev. Mr. Scovil, and his people in their support of such a christian enterprise.

THE Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., formerly of Pittsburgh, has accepted the call to the First Presbyterian Church (late Albert Barnes) Philadelphia, and is expected to enter upon the labors of his new and important charge in May next.

THE Rev. J. D. Herr, A. M., pastor of the Methodist Churches of Washington and Amity, Pa., delivered a lecture in Freeport, on Thursday evening, on the "Utility of Labor," to a large and delighted audience. He lectured on temperance last night in Wheeling, and to-day will deliver an address before the West Virginia Legislature, by request, on a subject appropriate to the anniversary. Mr. Herr is a fluent and edifying speaker, and very successful as a preacher.

THE late Free Presbyterian Church of Darlington, Beaver county, Pa., has just been received into the fellowship of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Presbytery has arranged to supply the pulpit until a pastor shall be settled. It is quite a large and intelligent congregation. The former pastor, perhaps the founder of the congregation, Rev. Arthur B. Bradford, one of the most eloquent and eminent divines of the Free Church, is talked of as a candidate for Congress in that district.

THE noonday prayer meetings in the lecture room of the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, are increasing in attendance and interest. Members of all the different churches seem to be about equally engaged in the good work, and the spirit of every meeting is eminently evangelical. Frequently there are instances of remarkable interest related by visitors. It strengthens every Christian's faith to mingle in the noonday prayer me

The Daily Commercial

PERSONAL.

—A London letter, referring to the resignation of Minister Adams, and in terms of praise to the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his position, says: "He showed himself one of the coolest and most patient of men. There have been moments when a little heat of the blood would have kindled two empires into war, but I don't believe Mr. Adams ever showed a trait of irritation or resentment in his official or personal intercourse. I have heard Englishmen describe the state of society here during the war as exasperating to the last degree to an American. Their testimony is that through it all Mr. Adams bore himself as one who would neither give nor take offense, and at the same time with a proud respect for himself and for his country which extorted admiration from those who were enemies of both."

—The *Athenæum* hears that Her Majesty's "Life of the Late Prince Consort" is to be reproduced, in a condensed form, in embossed letters for the use of the blind. The work of abridgment has been intrusted to Mr. John Plummer.

—The Roman correspondent of the *Nazione* says: "We have had now for some days among us the nephew of Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, whom the unfortunate Maximilian had adopted as his son, and designated as his successor to the empire. This young man has enlisted in the squadron of picked dragoons in the Papal army. It is said that he brought with him, and deposited in the highest hands, many documents relating to his unhappy adopted father."

—One of the younger members of the French Legation, at Washington, has become noted for his gallant speeches and his exquisite compliments. A few evenings since, at a "german" at Governor Morgan's, he was introduced to a witty New York lady, who has an unmistakably ugly flat nose. The polite Frenchman discreetly complimented her on her dancing, to which she archly replied: "Ah! I have heard you are a flatterer; but you cannot find it in your heart to compliment me on my personal beauty, so you praise my dancing." "Madame," was the reply, with a Parisian bow, "you are an angel fallen from Heaven, but you fell on your nose." The lady narrated this compliment with great complacency, until it was naughtily insinuated that she was "a fallen angel," since when she is silent on the subject.

—The library of John C. Calhoun was lately sold, with some other personal property, to satisfy debts, at about $250. Whole shelves of books were knocked down for from four to six dollars per shelf. The sale of the house and land was then advertised to take place, and expected to follow that of the library and furniture within a short time; but Gen. Canby's order, reserving to every family a home and twenty acres of land, will for the present enable his widow and her children to retain their home.

—Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, has appointed Dr. Wm. R. Thrall, of Cleveland, his private Secretary. Dr. Thrall was Surgeon of the 37th Ohio, and was afterwards on the staffs of Gens. Rosecrans and Pope during the war.

—With reference to Mr. Dickens's custom of having a rose on the lappel of his coat at his readings, it is said that at the first reading he ever gave a friend presented him with a flower, which he placed in his button-hole. At every place where he has since read, the same friend has provided that a similar be presented him, and the same arrangement has been carried out even in this country.

Mr. Dickens, in a note declining some flowers sent to him by a lady in Boson, said that a lady in London supplied him. It is only interesting to know what is her name. Is it Miss Sedgewick?

—Some two weeks since one of New York's wealthiest men, a great patron of art and artists, and well known for his liberality, failed for a very large amount. He stood so high in business circles that, when his affairs became involved, he found no difficulty in borrowing large amounts from friends. A prominent publisher allowed him the use of his paper to the extent of $100,000. As his troubles increased, he continued to borrow, right and left, in order to stave off the evil day as long as possible. At length it came, and he has just been carried to his grave, having literally died with grief.

STATE NEWS.

Dan Rice, it is said, rents a pew in every church in Girard, whether or not he ever occupied them report saith not.

A. K. McClure, Esq., is to deliver a lecture in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, on Wednesday evening next, on the "Western Territories."

There are now seventy-five scholars in the Soldiers' Orphans' School in Titusville, an increase of about fifteen within the past two weeks.

A young man named Samuel Cravat died in Hayfield township, Crawford county, last week, at the house of Isaac Himebaugh, of typhoid fever. He was supposed to be of Mercer county, but as he was senseless from the first day of the fever, the family could learn nothing about him or his friends. In his pocket was found a discharge paper showing that he belonged to Company K, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been discharged at Pittsburgh, in June, 1864. He was well cared for during his illness.

The anniversary meeting of the Harrisburg Christian Association was held Tuesday evening. The receipts of the Association during the year were $1,649 97. Among others who addressed the meeting were Hon. Mr. Jenckes, of Jefferson county, and Messrs. W. F. Fahnestock, Jr., Porter and Clancy, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Jacob Immel died at Greenvillage, Franklin county, on the 6th inst., in the ninety-second year of his age. He was a subscriber to the *Repository* for sixty-five years.

Valuable discoveries of minerals have recently been made in Chester Valley, in the county of Chester. A bed of glass sand, four acres in extent and about twelve feet in thickness of depth, has been found. Several bodies of iron ore have, also, been discovered, which present the most flattering indications of extent and value.

The charter election in Altoona on Saturday last resulted in favor of changing the borough into a city by a majority of 188 votes in a poll of 1,110 votes. Already the Democracy have a ticket in the field for city officers, Gen. Geo. Potts being the nominee for Mayor, and James Lowther for City Treasurer.

At the annual election for officers of the Crawford County Central Agricultural Society, the following officers were chosen: President, A. Whipple; Vice President, J. Powell; Treasurer, George Hamilton; Secretary, J. W. Hannen; Corresponding Secretary, A. Johnson; Auditors, O. A. Hotchkiss, Norman McLaughlin, D. Richmond; Executive Committee, D. O. Derickson, W. W. Johnston, G. W. Watson, S. E. Ellis, R. Tuley, J. B. Cochran, J. McLean, E. O. David, Hugh Smith, H. W. Manville; Chief Marshal, George Johnston; Assistant Marshals, E. S. Skeels, John B. Robinson.

Hon. Conrad Barker, nominated on Thursday by the Republicans of Indiana for Governor of that State, is a native of Adams county, this State.

Henry McGowan died on Monday, the 17th inst., in Harrisburg. He was 78 years of age, and was with one exception the oldest printer in that city.

Wednesday morning, Jacob Hostetter, of Manor township, Lancaster county, committed suicide by hanging himself in the entry of the barn belonging to his brother-in-law, Abraham Hostetter, who resides about two and a half miles from Millersville, on the road leading from that place to Washington borough. Temporary insanity was the cause.

The following officers of the State Temperance Union, were elected on Wednesday, in Harrisburg. President—James Black, of Lancaster. Vice Presidents—Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford; Colonel Gregg. Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, Miss Maggie McKee, of Mifflin, J. M. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, Thomas Sloel, of Allegheny, Colonel Small, of York, and George F. Turner, of Philadelphia. Treasurer—Wm. W. Axe. Secretaries—H. R. Parmenter, Richard Craven. Resident Secretary—William Nihlson. The old Board of Managers were appointed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ INDIGESTION IS PERMANENTLY cured by METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. They also remove all obstructions, and the several varieties of Bilious and Liver Complaints. Price 25 cents a box.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Facts for the Million.—By a recent enactment of the French government, these medicines are admitted free of duty into all ports of France. They are extensively employed in all the public and military hospitals throughout the Empire. The Emperor has signified his appreciation of their virtues in an autograph letter to Dr. Holloway. During the late Campaign in Italy large quantities were used for the wounded at Brescia and Montechiaro. Sold by all Druggists.

PEIRCE'S

STONE SURFACE,

An Anti-Oxidizer for coating Roofs, Iron Railways, Oil Tanks, Acid Tanks, Tubing, Boilers, Sugar Refining Vessels, &c., &c.

This surface has been put to the most severe chemical tests, and has been proved to resist all change or decomposition. As an Anti-Oxidizer it has no equal; never cracks or scales off. Iron coated with this surface will not corrode, even in salt water. Manufactured by

I. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,

1347 North Eleventh st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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M. P. ADAMS & BRO.,

BROKERS IN COOPERAGE

AND ALL KINDS OF

COOPERAGE STOCKS.

Office, BREWER'S BUILDING, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. ws

FOR RENT.

FROM NEXT APRIL,

THE LARGE STORE in Lafayette Building, on Wood street, now occupied by E. W. Lynd. Also, a Dwelling House in the Second Story Fronts under the same. Apply to

ROBT. MORRISON,

fe17 tf 144 Fourth street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE NATIONAL

TELEGRAPH

COMPANY.

A new enterprise, to be known as the NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has been organized, with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress, for the purpose of establishing Trunk Lines of Telegraph on all the principal Railroads and Mail Routes in the United States. The Stock is to be issued on the same principal as that of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to interest the entire business community in the enterprise. This is done, not so much to dispose of the stocks as it is to secure the business of the country through which the lines pass.

THE CAPITAL IS TO BE

10,000,000,

IN

100,000 Shares of the Par Value

OF

$100 PER SHARE.

But the Actual Amount to be Paid in Cash is

$35 PER SHARE.

And this amount is to be paid as follows: One per cent. at the time of subscribing, and no more, until the entire Capital has been Subscribed, and then on calls to be made by the Board of Directors; Instalments not to exceed Five Per Cent. per month. When Thirty-five Per Cent of the par value of the Shares has been paid, Certificates of Stock will be issued This will give the Company a paid up

CASH CAPITAL OF

$3,500,000.

Which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all, or nearly all the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The present Telegraph Companies of the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over six millions of dollars per year, or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been watered over one thousand per cent.

The National Telegraph Company have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a Telegraph Company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by Congress to this Company to construct operate lines over every Railroad and Mail Route in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any company ever before organized. The question of the right of way is forever settled,

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or transferred to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized, prohibits any transfer of the franchises granted.

CALLS---HOW TO BE MADE.

One Per Cent. of the Stock will be required on subscribing and subsequent calls, not to exceed Five Per Cent per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, to supply funds to construct and equip the lines; but no calls will be made after the One Per cent. is paid, until the entire Capital Stock shall have been subscribed.

ACTUAL CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The Company confidently believe that Thirty-five Per Cent. of the Capital Stock will construct and fully equip

25,000 MILES OF WIRE,

Which will connect all the Commercial Centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

The National Telegraph Company is organized under the laws of the State of New York and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.

President---GEORGE B. SENTER, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Vice President---ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York City.

Secretary---GEORGE B. WALLER, of New York City.

COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 64 and 66

BROADWAY, N.Y.

A limited amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed on equal terms with its corporators, and will secure like interest in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue to the Company from any and all sources.

Parties wishing to subscribe to this enterprise, will find the Subscription List with

Messrs. R. G. DUN & CO.,

CORNER OF

Fourth and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Capital, . $400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States on most Favorable terms.
Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Government Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Correspondence Solicited.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN DUNLAP, C. B. SHEA, S. B. McELROY, SAML. M. KIRK, JOHN C. RISHER, A. BRADLEY, WM. VANKIRK, WM. M. FARER, WM. F. McKEE, J. V. McDONALD, JOHN F. DRAVO.

ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY

A BANK OF

Discount and Deposit,

No. 67 Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.

DISCOUNTS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.

Bank open Daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Six Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

JOSEPH MYERS, President.
W. A. REED, Cashier.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Assis't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH MYERS, ROBERT LEA, WM. M. HERRON, JOS. McNAUGHER, J. STUCKRATH, JOS. LAUTNER, J. H. ELTON, JAMES A. SHOLES, JAMES McBRIER.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS,

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000.
CASH.....175,000.

Issues against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

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WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAILEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., W. G. Johnston, B. F. Jones, Samuel Eaton, Joshua Rhodes, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier, John Shipton, James M. Cooper, A. Bonsall, J. Caldwell, Jr., John B. Dilworth, George Bingham, Wm. A. Rodgers, Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John E. Parke, Frank S. Bissell, F. J. Kirkpatrick, Capt. James Miller, Samuel P. Shriver, Capt. J. L. Rhodes, Wm. Vankirk, Jas. D. Verner, C. Hansel, Jr., Chas. Arbuckle, Joseph Kirkpatrick.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

Price Advanced---Par and Interest.

The Central Pacific R. R.,

The Best and Principal Portion of the

NATIONAL TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

Is being rapidly carried forward by an unprecedented working force; and it is reasonably certain that the *continuous Overland Railroad connection from New York to San Francisco will be made in* 1870.

The United States Government furnishes, upon a subordinate and contingent lien, half the means for constructing the Main Stem Line; and besides also a donation grant of 12,800 acres of valuable public lands per mile, the Central Pacific Railroad Company have received from California sources, donations and concessions worth more than $3,000,000. The available resources of this Company are therefore abundant for the purpose, amounting to $77,000,000 on the first 742 miles of the line, including Loans secured by a First Mortgage upon the whole property, to the same amount only as the U. S. Subsidy Bonds.

The results already attained, although under comparatively unfavorable circumstances, afford substantial ground for believing the CENTRAL PACIFIC to be the

Most Favored, Productive and Valuable Railroad Enterprise in the Country.

In consequence of the large and rapidly increasing demand, the price of these bonds has been advanced and the Company are now offering for sale, a limited amount of their

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in sums of $1,000 each, at par and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency.

These Bonds, it is believed, possess the elements of *safety, reliability and profit*, in a greater degree, than any other class of Corporate Securities now offered, and are therefore very desirable for steady investments of capital.

Investors will bear in mind the following advantages:

I. They are the first mortgage on one of the most valuable and productive lines of railroad in the world.

II. The actual earnings from local business in 1867 were more than four times the annual interest engagements.

III. The hard part of the work is now done, and the prospect of rapid completion are favorable.

IV. The company have liberal subsidies, which enable them to prosecute the work with great vigor.

V. The management has been exceedingly prudent and frugal.

VI. There is already a large and growing settlement on the completed and graded line.

VII. The land grants to be of immense value, 37,628 acres having been already sold.

VIII. Both principal and interest are explicitly made payable in gold coin.

IX. Both the aggregate amount of issue and their standing in Europe will insure for them continued activity and a high rank among standard securities.

At this time they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the investment.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal abundantly secured, and of realizing a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express, to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company,

No. 51 WILLIAM STREET,

AND OF

Fisk & Hatch,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

And Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

AND OF

Robinson Bros., S. McLean & Co., and Jas. T. Brady & Sons,

THS PITTSBURGH.

FRUIT AND

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, No. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the Postoffice, are prepared to fill orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c.; Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality. Onion Sets, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other varieties of Seed Potatoes, Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for Seeds to the amount of One Dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY are erecting a Warehouse of thirty feet front, on Sandusky street, Allegheny City, and extending back ninety-seven feet, along their railroad. This house consists of two stories and an open basement, would be a very desirable place for a General Commission Business. They will receive proposals for the leasing of this building until March 1, 1868. For further information apply to J. G. HENRY, at the Company's Telegraph Office, Allegheny City, or address the undersigned at Blairsville, Pa.

AUTES SNYDER,

Resident Engineer.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ROBERT BLUM BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ALLEGHENY CITY FOR A CHARTER. No. 845, March Term, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, by the Robert Blum Building and Loan Association, of all-ghenycity, for a Charter, and an instrument in writing specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name, style or title under which they have been associated, has been presented to the Court and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Charter will be granted at the next term of this court.

COLLIER, MILLER & McBRIDE, Attorneys for Petitioners.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

TABLE LINENS,
IRISH LINENS,
LINEN TOWELS,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPE NAINSOOK,
PLAIN JACONET,
BRILLIANTE,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SEA GRASS HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
RISTORI APRONS, very cheap;
WHITE QUILTS, &c., &c.

A VERY LARGE STOCK

FROM AUCTION,

OPENED TO-DAY, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

Federal Street, Allegheny.

FRESH STOCKS.

VERY FINE

White Moire Antiques.

CHOICE

Chintzes and Piques.

ELEGANT

SPRING SHAWLS.

EVERY SIZE

COUNTERPANES.

BATES & BELL'S,

21 Fifth Street.

M'ELROY,

DICKSON,

& CO.,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

NO. 54 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS.
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

WOOD STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

KENWOOD

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address

THEST REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

NOTICE

TO INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF SHARES OF

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS of Pittsburgh, and others who own Stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State and who reside in this county, are hereby notified the Books will be open on the 20 DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the receipt of the Three Mill state Tax for 1867, as directed by Assembly, approved April 14th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."

DAVID AIKEN, Jr., County Treasurer.

CARPETS.

FROM ENGLAND,

Per Steamers Russia and Iowa.

FIRST IMPORTATION

OF THE SEASON, OF

English Body Brussels,
English Tap. Brussels,
English Ex. Sup. Ingrains,
English Hemp Carpets,
English Velvet
Rugs and Mats,
English Brussels
Rugs and Mats.

FINEST ASSORTMENT.
NEWEST PATTERNS,
LATEST STYLES

And Selling at the

LOWEST PRICES.

It is conceded by all that Prices have now reached the Lowest Point. It is therefore unnecessary to urge the advantage of selecting from this Immense Stock in its Freshness and before it is Broken.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

& COMPANY,

23 FIFTH STREET.

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

Bottom Prices.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalleled since the close of the war.

Oil Cloths,

Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION

OF REAL LACES,

OF REAL LACES,

JUST RECEIVED,

JUST RECEIVED.

This Lot for Elegance and Variety surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c., &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.

☞ Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock becomes broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS FOR J. SCHOONMAKER & SONS'

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC PAINTS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

COLORS,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

A general assortment of Goods suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDRENS',

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES,

R. H. PALMER.

OD STREET.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, second Floor of No. 89 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. MEISSNER.

GROCERIES, &C.

GROCERIES

JAPAN TEA,
YOUNG HYSON TEA,
OOLONG TEA,
GUNPOWDER TEA,
IMPERIAL TEA.

100 hhds choice New Orleans Sugar;
200 bbls choice New Orleans Molasses;
10 bbls Proctor & Gamble's double extra Lard Oil
150 bbls common and choice Syrups;
25 bbls Golden Drips;
2500 bbls Refined Sugar;
100 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel.

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Miller,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON).

Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE,

THE FINEST WINES IMPORTED,

Always on hand and for sale by

WM. MILLER,

(Late Miller & Ricketson), Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

NEW LAKE FISH.

150 half bbls. Lake Herring;
120 half bbls White Fish.

ALL FISH WARRANTED.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

BUTTER.

10 CHEESE BOXES

PRIME ROLL BUTTER,

RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS, AND FOR SALE BY

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

360 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ORLEANS

Sugars and Molasses.

329 hhds Sugar, fully Fair to Choice;
684 bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice;
178 half bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice,

To arrive by the following Steamers:

Yorktown, R. R. Hudson, Sherman, Westmoreland, Argosy, Mary Davage, Swallow,

Which we will offer to the Trade at LOW PRICES, on resumption of navigation.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second street.

PROPOSALS.

BUILDING PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the BIRMINGHAM GAS COMPANY for

EXCAVATING A TANK,

For a Gas Holder, the excavation to be about 90 feet in diameter by 24 feet in depth.

Also, for LAYING A STONE WALL around the above said Tank, three feet in thickness at the bottom by two feet at the top and twenty-four feet in height, and a wall of same thickness around large sized Stone, and thoroughly filled in with mortar.

Further proposals are desired for furnishing about 1800,000 BRICK, and Laying a Wall and Floor with the above named stone wall.

The best quality of hydraulic cement will be required, and they must be carefully laid in cement the latter to be furnished by the Gas Company. The above work to be done under the inspection and approval of the Gas Company, who also reserve the right to reject any bids received.

Proposals should be sent to the office of the Company, in Birmingham, where plans and specifications will be shown, and further information given.

Bids will be received until the 1ST OF MARCH.

D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Prompt attention given to Collections.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; W. P. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; M. Brennan, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Sloo & Co., Pittsburgh.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes. Also, excellent for Ladies and Weak Invalids.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated wine is made from the juice of the ripe, to grape, raised in this country, is invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuine cost are guaranteed. The young and delicate, and the weak-est invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly recommended to the aged and infirm, as a reliable tonic to allay the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

For Sale by Druggists and Grocers.

A SPEER'S VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 Broadway, New York. 7ths

A NEW YEARS' LESSON.

With the beginning of every new year mankind are prone to look ahead into the future in anticipation of greater successes in life, and the enjoyment of its rewarding blessings. But how frequently are all these bright hopes and aspirations suddenly and unexpectedly dashed to the earth. Disease is the principal barrier which opposes men and clogs the operations of their vital energies, when they least expect it. To guard against this becomes, therefore, a duty which every man, especially with those upon whom others are dependent for the creature comforts of life, and to do it effectually we cannot take a surer and safer step than to begin at once by purifying our blood. If the seeds of disease which come through our veins are totally eradicated, and our blood is kept pure, we may rely upon enjoying health and daily happiness. Good blood is healthy stomach, and vigorous constitution; we can laugh defiance at the ninety-nine diseases of every hundred; but great care should be exercised in selecting by which to purify the blood, for on No medicine ever introduced to the American public has proved to be so invaluable as

Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitters.

This medicine possesses astonishing virtues, which have elicited the unanimous praise and the warmest commendations of the press of the country. It is taken as a tonic and is pleasant to the taste. And its effects are almost immediate in showing themselves. These Bitters may be taken by old and young, and can be had at all respectable Druggists. But be sure to ask for MISHLER'S BITTERS, and not take any other kind.

Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

MANAGERS.

TTHS

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers.
No advance charged on Publishers' prices.
All leading Newspapers kept on file.
Information as to Cost of Advertising furnished.
All Orders receive careful attention.
Inquiries by Mail answered promptly.
Complete Printed Lists of Newspapers for sale.
Special Lists prepared for Customers.
Advertisements Written and Notices secured.
Orders from Business Men especially solicited.

40 PARK ROW, N.Y.

S

CHAS. B. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTNER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTNER,

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr.)

NO. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & Co., Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, FISCHER & CO.'S "cottage," and S. D. & H. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

Also, Fischer's and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. s

REDUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

5,000 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by

H. RIDDLE,

No. 183 Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS,

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON.

BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.

BRANCH OFFICE:

NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET,

ly CHICAGO, ILL.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
HOOP AND TRUSS RODS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.

WORKS:

SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.

WAREHOUSE:

WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

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The Daily Commercial

RECONSTRUCTION.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, February 21.—The new military mayor, General Barnes, entered upon his duties to-day.

In the Convention the day was consumed in debate. Several leading colored delegates have gone to Washington, with a view to ascertain the probable reception of colored Congressmen, and the chance of obtaining from Congress land for the negroes.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, February 21.—General Schofield to-day removed the City Recorder, and eleven magistrates of the Hustings Court, for having permitted tobacco inspectors to qualify without taking the required oath of office.

The Convention was engaged to-day in discussing the suffrage question. On the Consessing the suffrage question. On the Consessing the suffrage question. On the Consess